June 1958
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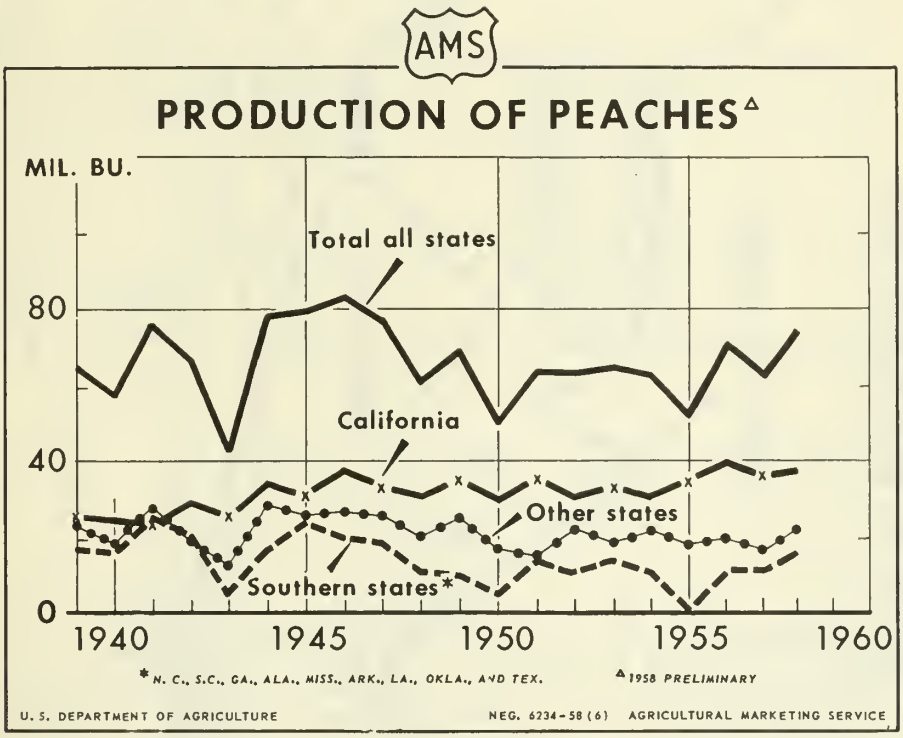
JUNE 24, A. M.

The FRUIT SITUATION

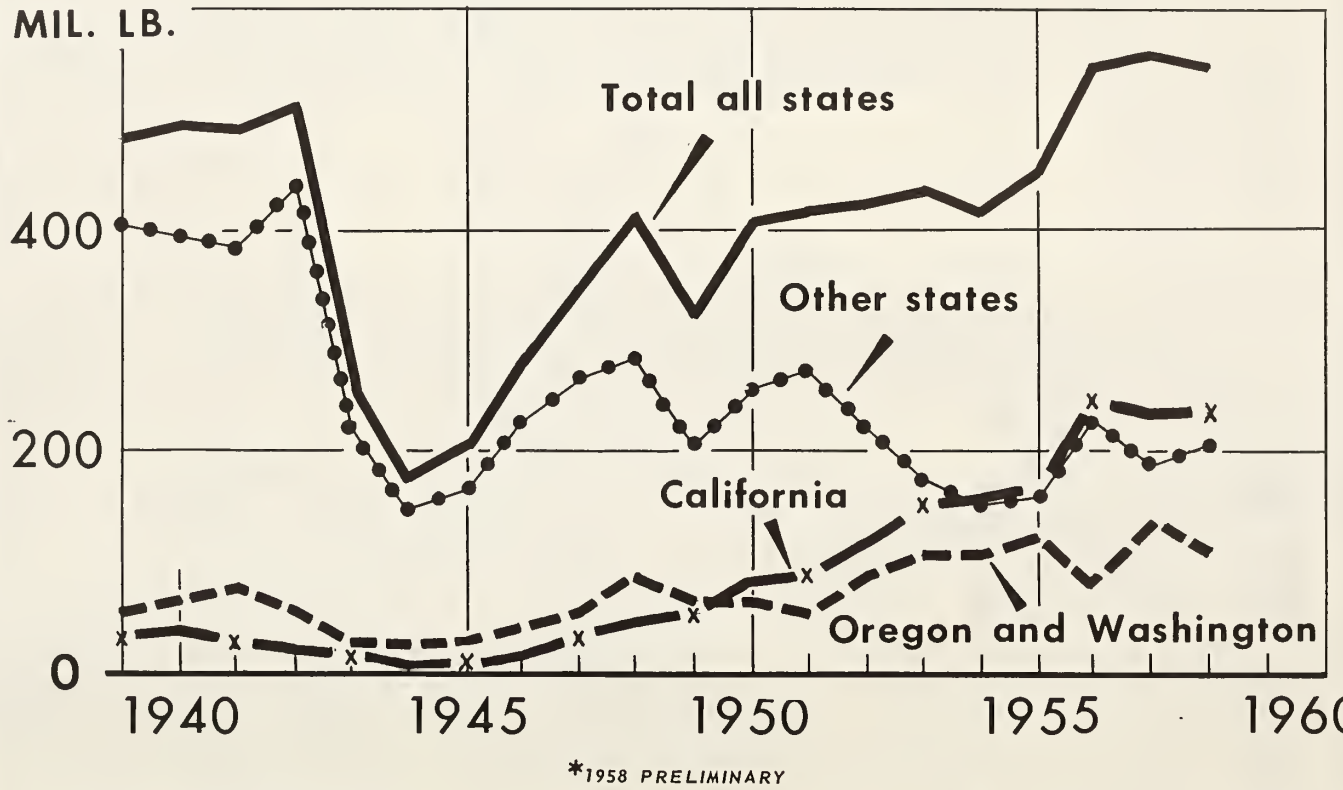
TFS-127



Total production of peaches in the United States increased from 64 million bushels in 1939 to 83 million in 1946, then dropped back to a level of about 64 million bushels for the past decade. The decrease since 1946 was mainly in 9 Southern peach States and in other States, excluding California. Since 1946, production in California has fluctuated around a level of 33 million bushels, about half of the total crop.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL* STRAWBERRIES



*1958 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 6235-58 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total production of strawberries in the United States dropped sharply during World War II, when much of the usual labor for culture and harvest shifted to war industries. Since the low point in 1944, production has surged upward and in 1956 surpassed the immediate prewar level. Most of the increase was in California, where production increased 37-fold, and in Oregon and Washington, where it increased 6-fold. These 3 States, which produced 66 percent of the 1957 crop, supply most of the strawberries that are frozen.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 18, 1958

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SUMMARY

Production prospects on June 1 for the 1958 deciduous fruit crops were good in nearly all commercial areas except mainly in parts of California where prolonged rains at pollination time cut production. This has already reduced early-season supplies of some fruits for fresh use and processing. Increases in other areas will offset some of these reductions. Consumer demand for fruit continues good, and demand for fruit for processing may be better than last year.

Carryover stocks of canned deciduous fruits at the beginning of the 1958 canning season are expected to be moderately smaller than the large stocks in 1957. On April 1, 1958, packers' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits were 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. In Florida on June 1, 1958, packers' stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices were about 29 percent smaller than a year earlier, and those of frozen orange juice were 13 percent smaller. Total cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries, excluding juices, were up 14 percent over a year earlier.

The 1958 peach crop is estimated to be considerably larger than the near-average 1957 crop. Production is up in all principal areas. In the 9 Southern peach States, production is up sharply this year. These States and California supply most of the fresh market peaches during June and July. Prices for the large 1958 crop are not likely to average as high as for the 1957 crop. Canners' stocks of canned peaches on April 1, 1958 were about 16 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Because of a large cut in California production, the 1958 crop of apricots is much smaller than the 1957 crop. This is likely to result in a heavy reduction in canned and dried apricots. With strong demand for both fresh use and processing, prices are expected to average higher this year than in 1957.

The 1958 crop of sweet cherries probably will total considerably below the 1957 crop, mainly because of a sharp cut in California. Some reduction in the pack of canned sweet cherries seems likely. In early June, New York auction prices for cherries from California averaged much higher than a year ago.

Production of sour cherries in the western States in 1958 is expected to be about the same as in 1957. Estimates will be available June 20 on prospective production in the Great Lake States, which produce most of the annual tonnage. Packers' stocks of canned sour cherries are moderately smaller but those of frozen sour cherries are much heavier than a year ago. Demand for sour cherries is expected to be good this year.

The 1958 pear crop is likely to be about 11 percent smaller than the 1957 crop, mainly because of reduced production in California. Packers' stocks of canned pears this spring are not greatly different from a year earlier. Exports of fresh pears in 1957-58 were much larger than in 1956-57.

The California crops of fresh plums and dried prunes in 1958 are expected to be much smaller than those of 1957. In the Pacific Northwest, the June 1 condition of the prune crop was not as good as last year.

Total production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1958 is expected to be almost as large as in 1957. Carryover stocks of frozen strawberries were much lighter this spring than in 1957. Early-season prices paid for strawberries for freezing were higher than last year.

Supplies of fresh oranges and of canned and frozen orange juice this summer are considerably smaller than a year ago. Prices are expected to continue substantially higher than last summer. The 1957-58 pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate, now nearly completed, is much smaller than the record 1956-57 pack.

The June 1 condition of the 1958-59 orange and grapefruit crops in all States was not as good as the June 1 condition of the new crops last year.

According to the June crop report, available indications on June 1 were for a commercial apple crop in 1958 somewhat above average. However, actual production depends substantially on the amount of drop and subsequent conditions. The first official estimate of production will be made in the July crop report issued on July 10. Exports of fresh apples during July 1957-March 1958 were more than 3 times those of the same period in 1956-57 as a result of larger production and lower prices in the United States and the short apple crop in Western Europe. This spring, packers' stocks of canned apples were moderately larger, and those of applesauce were moderately smaller than a year ago.

The June 1 condition of the California grape crop, according to the June crop report, was less favorable than average and last year, when production was below average. Wine grapes appeared to be in better condition than the raisin and table varieties.

PEACHES

1958 Peach Crop Expected to be the Largest Since 1947

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1958 was estimated as of June 1 at 74.5 million bushels, 19 percent larger than in 1957 and 18 percent above the 1947-56 average. Prospective production is larger than in 1957 in nearly all principal peach-producing States. The main exceptions are Michigan and Colorado, where some frost damage occurred.

In the 9 southern States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, production in 1958 is expected to total 15.2 million bushels, 42 percent larger than in 1957 and 51 percent above average. Production is larger than in 1957 in each of these States, with increases especially large in Georgia and Arkansas. Peaches from these 9 States plus freestone peaches from California provide most of the fresh market supplies during June and July and into August.

In California, the freestone crop is estimated at 12.1 million bushels, 5 percent below 1957 but 11 percent above average; the clingstone crop is estimated at 25 million bushels, up 12 percent over 1957 and 13 percent above average. The total of 37.1 million bushels in California is up 6 percent over 1957 and comprises 50 percent of the U. S. crop. Most of the California clingstones are canned and more than half of the freestones are canned, dried or frozen. The 1957 crop in California provided 94 percent of the 1957 pack of canned peaches.

Peach crops of important States shipping from mid-summer on are generally larger than in 1957. Among these States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Washington have larger crops.

Increased Early-Season Shipments to Fresh Markets Expected

A few cars of 1958-crop peaches were shipped from California in mid-May to start the carlot-shipping season a little earlier than in 1957. Movement of the new crop from Georgia started in early June. During the first week of June, prices at various shipping points in Georgia and California averaged somewhat under a year earlier.

Stocks of Canned and Frozen Peaches and Fruit Cocktail Lighter This Spring Than Last

Packers' stocks of canned peaches on April 1, 1958, the latest date for which figures are available, were approximately 8.7 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), 16.5 percent smaller than the large stocks a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were about 3.1 million actual cases, down 5 percent. The 1957 pack of canned peaches (excluding spiced) was 23.9 million cases (24-2½'s), about 14 percent smaller than the 1956 pack. The 1957 pack included 22.5 million cases of California peaches, mostly clingstones.

Stocks of canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits held by packers on April 1, 1958 were about 4.9 million cases (24-2½'s), 1 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors were about 1.4 million actual cases, down 8 percent. The 1957 pack of fruit cocktail, etc., was 11.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 4 percent smaller than the 1956 pack. Fruit cocktail comprised about 91 percent of the 1957 pack of these 3 items. Peaches are an important ingredient of these items.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen peaches on June 1, 1958 were approximately 21.3 million pounds, 2 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1957 pack of frozen peaches was about 44.5 million pounds, 2 percent under the 1956 pack. Production of dried peaches in 1957 was about 16.6 million pounds, processed weight, 4 percent larger than the 1956 pack.

Further reductions in packers' stocks of all the above-mentioned items are likely before processing becomes seasonally heavy this summer.

APRICOTS

Light Crop in 1958

Total production of apricots this year in California, Washington and Utah was estimated as of June 1 at 118,100 tons, 38 percent under 1957 and 44 percent below the 1947-56 average. In California, the leading producer, the 1958 crop of 98,000 tons is 41 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and 49 percent smaller than average. The light crop this year is the result mainly of prolonged rains at pollination time which led to a light set of fruit and interfered with spraying. The crop in Washington was estimated at 15,300 tons, 9 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 4 percent above average. In Utah the estimated crop of 4,800 tons would be 49 percent below the near-record in 1957 and 1 percent below average.

Strong Demand for 1958 Crop

Fresh market shipments from California started in late May. Although California leads other States in volume shipped to fresh markets, most of the

State's crop is processed. Most of the production of Washington and Utah is used fresh, though a larger-than-usual percentage of the Washington crop this year may be processed because of the short crop in California. Strong demand is expected this year for apricots for both fresh use and for processing. Prices for California Royal apricots on the New York auction for the week ending June 13, 1958 averaged 37 percent above a year earlier.

Smaller Stocks of Canned Apricots
This Spring Than Last

The small 1958 crop of apricots points to reduced packs of canned and dried this year. The 1957 pack of canned apricots was about 4.2 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), slightly larger than the 1956 pack. With a carryover of 1 million cases on June 1, 1957, total supplies held by canners in the 1957-58 season were about 5.2 million cases, 4 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Shipments during June 1957-March 1958 were about 3.9 million cases, up 5 percent over a year earlier. The net result was that stocks held by canners on April 1, 1958 were down to 1.3 million cases, 22 percent under a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors were down 11 percent.

Output of frozen apricots in 1957 was 8.3 million pounds, 80 percent larger than the light pack in 1956. Cold-storage stocks on June 1, 1958 were 2.9 million pounds, down 13 percent from a year earlier. The 1957 pack of dried apricots was about 8,000 tons (dried wgt.), 16 percent smaller than the 1956 pack.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Production
Lighter in 1958 Than in 1957

The 1958 crop of sweet cherries was estimated as of June 1 at 83,580 tons, 10 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and 9 percent below the 1947-56 average. A heavy reduction in California, caused mainly by rain at pollination time, and a lighter reduction in Michigan, the result principally of frosts at blossoming time, more than offset substantial increases in Oregon, Washington and New York. The California crop of 11,000 tons is 64 percent below the near-average 1957 crop, and the Michigan crop of 10,000 tons is 35 percent under the record 1957 crop. In Oregon the crop of 25,000 tons is 40 percent above the small 1957 crop, and in Washington the crop of 20,800 tons is up 32 percent over the light production last year. The production of these 4 States comprises 80 percent of the 1958 crop. In New York the 1958 crop of 5,200 tons is up 93 percent. In other States, increases more than offset a small decrease in Montana.

The first carlot movement of sweet cherries from California to fresh markets got under way in early May. The start was at about the same time as last year but weekly shipments have been much smaller than a year before

because of the light crop. Prices for most varieties on the New York auction in early June averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. Demand for sweet cherries, both for fresh market shipment and for processing, is expected to continue strong this year. With the California crop short this year, the processing of an increased tonnage of Pacific Northwest cherries can be expected. In 1957 about 56,732 tons were processed, 61 percent of the crop of the 11 States for which data are available. This included 39,996 tons brined and 16,276 tons canned.

Increased Stocks of Canned Sweet Cherries on April 1, 1958

Packers' stocks of canned sweet cherries on April 1, 1958 were about 296,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), an increase of 46,000 cases or 18 percent larger than a year earlier. Carryover stocks on June 1, 1957 were about 105,000 cases, 75 percent smaller than a year earlier. Even though the 1957 pack of 969,000 cases was 39 percent larger than the 1956 pack, total supplies of canners, 1,074,000 cases, were 4 percent smaller than in 1956. The lighter movement, 778,000 cases during June 1, 1957-April 1, 1958, compared with 863,000 cases a year earlier, led to the increase of 46,000 cases in stocks on April 1, 1958. Heavy movement from canners during April and May has been indicated, pointing to relatively light stocks again on this June 1.

The 1957 pack of frozen sweet cherries was 4.1 million pounds, 21 percent smaller than the 1956 pack.

Sour Cherries

The first official estimate of the 1958 sour cherry crop in 5 Great Lakes States, which produce the major part of the annual tonnage, will be made as of mid-June and released June 20. These 5 States--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin--produced a total of 134,550 tons in 1957, compared with 12,550 tons in 6 western States--Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Montana. Sour cherry crops in parts of Michigan and New York were damaged by cold weather in late April and early May, just as some orchards were in bloom.

In the 6 western States, total production of sour cherries in 1958 was estimated as of June 1 at 12,570 tons, about the same as in 1957 and 21 percent above the 1947-56 average. Production in most of these States is not greatly different from that in 1957.

Demand for 1958-crop sour cherries, as for sweet cherries, is expected to continue strong. Price quotations are not yet available.

Lighter Stocks of Canned Sour Cherries on May 1, 1958 Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of canned sour cherries held by packers on May 1, 1958 were about 280,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 5 percent smaller than a year earlier and 55 percent under the unusually heavy stocks 2 years earlier. The pack in 1957

was approximately 2.6 million cases (24-2½'s), up 42 percent over the 1956 pack. However, carryover stocks on July 1, 1957 were much smaller than a year earlier and shipments during July 1957-May 1, 1958 have been considerably heavier than in this period of 1956-57. The net result is the reduction in stocks this May 1.

Output of frozen sour cherries in 1957 was a record 130.6 million pounds, 47 percent above the 1956 pack. Stocks of frozen cherries, mostly sour, in cold storage on June 1, 1958 were about 33 million pounds, about twice those of a year earlier.

PEARS

Lighter Crop of Pears in Prospect for 1958

The 1958 crop of pears was estimated as of June 1 at 28.3 million bushels, 11 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and 5 percent below the 1947-56 average. Most of the reduction in 1958 is in California, where unfavorable weather, especially heavy rains at blossom time, hampered the set and development of the fruit. In this State, production of Bartletts is estimated at 11.9 million bushels, down 23 percent from 1957, and that of other varieties at 1.65 million bushels, down 14 percent. In Oregon, production of Bartletts is estimated at 2.3 million bushels, down 8 percent and that of other varieties at 3.4 million bushels, down 9 percent. In Washington, the Bartlett crop of 3.3 million bushels is up 6 percent, and that of other varieties, 1.7 million bushels, is down 5 percent. In these 3 States, total production of Bartletts is 17.5 million bushels, down 17 percent from 1957, and that of other varieties is 6.7 million bushels, down 9 percent. Total production of pears in these 3 States, 24.2 million bushels, is down 15 percent from 1957 and 6 percent from average. Even so, the total for these States comprises 85 percent of the entire crop in the United States. The prospective crop of other States, mostly east of the Rocky Mountains, totals 4.1 million bushels, 32 percent larger than in 1957. Production in 1958 is up in all of these States, except Illinois and Missouri.

Most of the pears that are canned and dried are Pacific Coast Bartletts. Bartletts also comprise the principal fresh market pear during summer and early fall. Shipments of pears to fresh markets usually start in July, though in some years in late June.

Increased Exports in 1957-58

About 1.6 million bushels of fresh pears were exported during July 1957-March 1958, approximately 65 percent more than in the same months of 1956-57. Most of this increase occurred during July 1957-January 1958. Beginning February, exports have been seasonally light and of about the same volume as in early 1957. Total exports in 1956-57 were about 1 million bushels.

Imports of pears during July 1957-February 1958 were about 23,000 bushels, compared with about 65,000 in the same period of 1956-57. In 1956-57 total imports were about 258,000 bushels. In both seasons, most of the imports were from Argentina and Chile and arrived during late winter and spring, when domestic supplies were becoming seasonally light.

Stocks of Canned Pears Slightly Larger on April 1, 1958 Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of canned pears held by packers on April 1, 1958 were approximately 4.2 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), about 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors were nearly 1.2 million actual cases, about as large as a year earlier. Carryover stocks of pears held by canners on June 1, 1957 were about 2.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 54 percent larger than a year earlier. The pack in 1957 was nearly 8.6 million cases, down 4 percent from 1956. This gave a supply in packers hands for 1957-58 of 11.2 million cases, up 6 percent over 1956-57. But shipments from packers during June 1957-March 1958 were nearly 7.1 million cases, up 8 percent, and stocks on April 1, 1958 were only a little above a year earlier. As usual, these stocks will be reduced further before supplies from the 1958 pack become available.

APPLES

Prospects for 1958 Crop

The first official forecast of the 1958 apple crop will be released on July 10. However, available indications on June 1 were for an above-average commercial apple crop for the country as a whole. By regions the June 1 conditions were as follows: Eastern States, well above last year and average; Central States, somewhat above last year and sharply above average; Western States, somewhat below last year but still above average. However, final production depends to a considerable extent on the amount of drop during June, and on subsequent growing conditions.

1957-Crop Apples

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1957 totaled 117.3 million bushels, 17 percent larger than in 1956 and 7 percent above the 1946-55 average. Cold-storage stocks on January 1, 1958 were about 37 million bushels, much larger than a year earlier. Most of the increase was in Washington, where production was up 84 percent over 1956. Out-of-storage movement has been much heavier each month so far of 1958 than in the same month of 1957, except for only a small increase in February. Prices received by growers, on a national average basis, have averaged considerably lower each month this winter and spring than the relatively high prices in the same months of 1957. By June 1, 1958, stocks were down to about 1.2 million bushels, most of which will be moved by July 1.

Exports up Sharply in 1957-58

During July 1957-March 1958, exports of fresh apples were approximately 4.7 million bushels, more than 3 times those of a year earlier. More than 1 million bushels were exported in January 1958, a high for the season, and exports in February and March continued much larger than in these months of 1957. Most of the increase in exports in 1957-58 went to Western Europe, where the 1957 crop was short. Total exports of apples during July 1956-June 1957 were about 1.8 million bushels. Imports of apples during July 1957-February 1958 were about 0.8 million bushels, up 63 percent over a year earlier. As usual most of these imports were from Canada. During the entire 1956-57 season, imports totaled nearly 0.9 million bushels.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Apples Heavier, Those of Canned Applesauce Lighter, on May 1, 1958 Than a Year Earlier

The 1957-58 pack of canned apples to May 1 was about 3.7 million cases (basis 6-10's), 7 percent smaller than the pack in the same part of the 1956-57 season. Carryover stocks on September 1, 1957 were nearly 1 million cases, up 38 percent over a year earlier. This meant that total supplies held by packers in 1957-58 were about 4.6 million cases, about the same as in 1956-57. But shipments from September 1, 1957 to May 1, 1958 were about 2.4 million cases, down 8 percent. The net result was that stocks on May 1, 1958 were about 2.2 million cases (6-10's), up 11 percent over a year earlier. These stocks were equivalent to about 2 million cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans.

The 1957-58 pack of canned applesauce to May 1, 1958 was about 14 million actual cases, 9 percent smaller than in the same part of the 1956-57 season. With carryover stocks on September 1, 1957 of 2.4 million cases, twice those of a year earlier, total supplies held by packers in 1957-58 were about 16.3 million cases, nearly the same as in 1956-57. Shipments during September 1, 1957-May 1, 1958 were about 10.6 million cases, up 7 percent over a year earlier. The net result was that stocks on May 1, 1958 were about 5.8 million actual cases, down 13 percent from that date in 1957. On the basis of cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans, stocks on May 1, 1958 were about 3.7 million cases, down 10 percent. Substantial decreases in stocks of both canned apples and applesauce can be expected before supplies from the new packs become available in summer.

The 1957 pack of frozen apples and applesauce (mostly apples) was approximately 69 million pounds, 20 percent smaller than the record 1956 pack. Stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1958 were 44 million pounds, 10 percent lighter than a year earlier. Most of the pack of frozen apples consists of apple slices put up in large containers for use by pie bakers, institutions and others.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Light Crop of Plums in California in 1958

The 1958 crop of fresh plums in California was estimated as of June 1 at 57,000 tons, 30 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and 29 percent below the 1947-56 average. Prolonged rains at pollination time, as with other fruits, resulted in a set of fruit that varied considerably by varieties and areas of production and that was relatively light for the State total. The first official estimate of the 1958 crop of fresh plums in Michigan, the second of the two States for which official estimates are provided, will be made as of July 1 and released July 10. On June 1 the condition of the Michigan crop was not as favorable as a year earlier. Production in that State in 1957 was 7,300 tons. Most of the production of both California and Michigan is sold for fresh use. Nearly all of the remainder is canned.

The 1958 season for movement of plums from California to fresh markets started the week of May 25-31, a little later than the start in 1957. Prices for early-season sales on the New York City auction averaged not greatly different from comparable prices in 1957. Because of the short crop this year, prices can be expected to average higher than last year.

Prospective Crop of California Dried Prunes Down Sharply from 1957

The 1958 crop of dried prunes in California was estimated as of June 1 at 127,000 tons, 23 percent smaller than the average-sized 1957 crop. Rain at pollination time, as with plums, resulted in a light set of prunes this year. In recent years a small tonnage of prunes also has been dried in western Oregon--3,100 tons in 1957 and 5,400 tons in 1956.

The June 1 condition of the prune crop in eastern Oregon was much better this year than in 1957, in eastern Washington it was the same as last year, and in other parts of the Pacific Northwest it was not as good as a year ago. Whether or not there will be an increased output of dried prunes in Oregon this year will depend much upon price prospects for prunes that are dried compared with those for prunes sold for other uses, especially for fresh shipment and for canning. The first official forecast of the prune crop in the Pacific Northwest will be made as of July 1 and released July 10. In 1957 total production in this region was 72,200 tons, fresh basis.

Lighter Exports of Dried Prunes in 1957-58

Exports of dried prunes during September 1957-March 1958 were about 44,200 tons, 9 percent smaller than in the same period of 1956-57. Total exports during the 1956-57 season were about 61,600 tons.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Purple Plums Down Sharply on April 1, 1958 From a Year Earlier

The 1957 pack of canned fresh plums and prunes was about 1.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 54 percent smaller than the large 1956 pack. The 1957 pack included about 1 million cases of purple plums (prunes), canned mostly in the Pacific Northwest, and 0.1 million cases of other plums, canned mostly in California and Michigan. Stocks of purple plums held by canners on April 1, 1958, the latest date for which statistics are available, were down to 437,000 cases (24-2½'s), 60 percent below a year earlier. Similar data for other plums are not available.

Output of frozen prunes in 1957 was about 1.3 million pounds, one-third the 1956 pack and the smallest since 1942. About 98 percent of the 1957 pack was put up in containers holding more than 10 pounds, the sizes used by institutions and industrial users. Cold-storage holdings of frozen plums and prunes on June 1, 1958 were 5.1 million pounds, 22 percent smaller than a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

1958 Crop Nearly As Large As 1957 Crop

Total production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1958 was estimated as of June 1 at 550 million pounds, 2 percent below that of 1957 but 31 percent above the 1949-56 average. Total acreage for harvest in 1958 (112,650 acres) is down 10 percent from 1957, but the indicated average yield per acre (4,880 pounds) is up over 8 percent. Production in the mid-spring States, which include California, is up 5 percent over 1957. But in the late-spring States, which include Oregon and Washington, it is down 13 percent.

The 1958 crops in these 3 Pacific Coast States and the percentage changes from 1957 are as follows: California, 235 million pounds, up 1 percent; Oregon, 72 million pounds, down 21 percent; and Washington, 37 million pounds, down 15 percent. The production of these 3 States comprises about 63 percent of the 1958 crop, nearly the same percentage as in 1957. These 3 States grow most of the strawberries that are frozen. Most of the crops of Oregon and Washington are frozen, but a large part of the California crop moves to fresh markets, from spring into fall.

Higher Prices for 1958 Crop

Throughout winter and early spring, development and harvest of strawberries was hampered by cold and wet weather. The generally reduced supplies on fresh markets brought higher average prices than comparable sales in 1957. Even though prices declined with increasing shipments in May, by mid-May they still averaged higher than a year earlier at most of the important shipping points. But by the first week of June, prices generally averaged a little below a year earlier.

Season-opening prices for California strawberries for freezing were reported generally at 12 cents per pound (some a cent higher), compared with 8 cents in 1957 and 17 cents in 1956. This should contribute to the processing of a higher percentage of the California crop than in 1957. The percentage processed of the California production was 46 percent in 1957 and 64 percent in 1956. For the entire United States, the percentage processed was 47 percent in 1957 and 55 percent in 1956.

Reduced Carryover of Frozen Strawberries On May 1, 1958

Stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage on May 1, 1958 were about 84 million pounds, 18 percent below the record carryover stocks a year earlier. Movement of the 1958 crop to freezers has been seasonally heavy since May 1, and stocks in cold storage on June 1 had increased to 122 million pounds, 13 percent above a year earlier. The 1957 pack of frozen strawberries was 259 million pounds, down 17 percent from 1956.

PROSPECTS FOR 1958-59 CITRUS CROP

In Florida, conditions during May were generally favorable for the set of the 1958-59 citrus crop. The extremely heavy March bloom was followed by the usual heavy May droppage, but numbers and size of fruit, on trees not damaged by last winter's freezes, appear excellent. Damaged trees show irregular recovery with most progressing well. In California, weather has been generally favorable for development of the new citrus crop, although there has been an abnormal leaf drop in many orange groves in the southern part of the State. California lemon and grapefruit groves are reported generally in good condition in most districts with a satisfactory set of fruit for the 1958-59 production. In Texas, citrus trees generally have a healthy appearance, aside from scattered groves, particularly in the west end of the Valley, that were severely damaged by cold weather last December.

A recent survey by the Florida Crop Reporting Service of the 1957-58 cold damage to Florida citrus trees shows that about 75 percent of bearing orange trees, 81 percent of bearing grapegruit trees and 79 percent of tangerine trees escaped with minor to no damage. About 7 percent of the oranges and tangerines, and 6 percent of the grapefruit show minor to 50 percent loss of bearing surface.

Extensive damage, which will require heavy pruning, was scored at 16 percent for oranges, 12 percent each for grapefruit and tangerines. About 2 percent of the bearing orange, grapefruit and tangerine trees was classified as showing no sign of life. Non-bearing trees of all types (oranges, grapefruit and tangerines) were injured more severly than bearing trees.

ORANGES

Much Lighter Supplies Than a Year Ago

Supplies of both Florida and California 1957-58 crop oranges remaining to be marketed after June 7 were considerably smaller than remaining supplies a year earlier. In Florida, supplies of Valencias were down to about 0.6 million boxes, compared with about 8.7 million a year earlier. The Florida Valencia crop of 30 million boxes is 22 percent smaller than the 1956-57 crop, mainly the result of freezes the past winter. Supplies will diminish rapidly during June, and very few oranges are expected to be available after July 1. During July last year supplies were substantial. Those in August were light though well above those expected this August.

By June 7, remaining supplies of California Valencias were down to about 9.3 million boxes, about 6.8 million smaller than a year earlier. The 1957-58 crop of California Valencias is about 14 million boxes, 6.5 million smaller than the 1956-57 crop, the result partly of hot weather last summer. California Valencias are the main source of oranges for fresh market shipment and export during summer. Partly because of the lightness of the remaining supplies, use for processing is expected to be even smaller than last summer.

Total production of Valencia oranges in the United States in 1957-58 is currently estimated at 45.4 million boxes, 25 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Total production of all varieties (excluding tangerines) is estimated at 110.1 million boxes, down 17 percent from 1956-57 and 6 percent from the 1946-55 average.

Prices for Reduced Orange Crop Much Higher This Spring Than Last

Prices received by growers generally have averaged considerably higher since January than in this period of the 1956-57 season. Prices for the reduced supplies of Florida Valencias, both for fresh market shipment and for processing, have increased sharply since March. In late May prices for oranges for fresh market shipment averaged more than twice those of a year earlier, and for oranges for concentrate, the average was more than three times that of a year earlier when prices declined because of large supplies and sluggish demand. Continued high prices can be expected for the light remaining supplies of the Florida crop.

Auction prices for the light crop of California oranges also increased considerably following the reduction in total supplies caused by the Florida freeze. They rose to a high point for the season during the week ended March 29--$12.25 per box, double those of a year earlier--then declined somewhat but continued much above the levels of the spring of 1957. Prices for California oranges are likely to continue higher this summer than in the summer of 1957.

Fresh Use and Processing

With only about 0.6 million boxes of the 1957-58 Florida orange crop remaining on June 7, disposition of the crop to fresh use and to processing was practically established. Fresh use totaled about 18.4 million boxes, 5.1 million smaller than a year earlier from the 1956-57 crop, and processors took about 64 million boxes, an increase of 3.2 million. Even so, total use by processors in 1957-58 will fall somewhat short of that in 1956-57, when processing continued into the summer to reach a total of 68.2 million boxes. Use for frozen concentrate also will fall short of that in 1956-57. Moreover, yield of juice per box is averaging 12 percent smaller. Hence, total output of frozen orange concentrate in 1957-58 will fall considerably short of the 72 million gallons in 1956-57. The pack to June 1, 1958 was about 57 million gallons, 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. In contrast, the pack of canned single-strength orange juice was about 17.9 million cases (24 No. 2 cans), up 10 percent. This increase is mainly the result of heavy use of oranges by canners immediately after the December freeze, when emphasis was put on use by canners to salvage the crop and minimize losses.

Data on output of frozen and canned orange juice in California will not become available until the end of the season. Most of these products are made in the summer and fall from Valencia oranges. However, total output is usually small compared with that in Florida. With continued strong fresh market demand for the lighter remaining supplies of oranges, use by processors can be expected to be even smaller than usual this year. Last year about 3 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate were made in California.

Exports of Fresh Oranges Down, Those of Most Processed Items Up

Exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) during November 1957-March 1958 were approximately 2.2 million boxes, 42 percent smaller than in this period of 1956-57. Exports of canned concentrated orange juice were about 265,000 gallons, 57 percent smaller. In contrast, exports of canned single-strength orange juice were the equivalent of about 5.1 million gallons, up 15 percent, and those of canned single-strength blended orange and grapefruit juice were about 1.6 million gallons, up 13 percent. Exports of frozen orange concentrate were about 2 million gallons, up 80 percent. Total exports of the above items during the 1956-57 season (beginning November) were as follows: Fresh oranges (including tangerines), 9 million boxes; canned concentrated orange juice, 1.6 million gallons; canned single-strength orange juice, 11 million gallons; canned single-strength blend, 3.9 million gallons; and frozen orange concentrate, 3 million gallons.

Minor quantities of fresh oranges have been imported both this season and last. Prospective higher prices for oranges this summer than last may attract some increase in imports of fresh oranges.

GRAPEFRUIT

Remaining Supplies are Much Lighter Than Usual

The 1957-58 season for Florida grapefruit, as for oranges, is ending much earlier than the 1956-57 season. Supplies tapered off sharply during May and by June 7 only about 130,000 boxes remained compared with 1.4 million boxes a year earlier. This early ending of the season is the result mainly of the freezes of last winter, which considerably cut the crop and led to rapid utilization. The Florida crop in 1957-58 was 31.1 million boxes, down 6.3 million boxes or 17 percent from the 1956-57 crop.

By June 7, remaining supplies of California grapefruit were down to about 1.4 million boxes, also much smaller than a year earlier. These grapefruit are the principal supply for fresh use during summer, though in late summer they are usually supplemented by small imports.

Total production of grapefruit in the U. S. in 1957-58 is estimated at 40.2 million boxes, 10 percent smaller than in 1956-57 and 14 percent below the 1946-55 average. Nearly all of the decrease in 1957-58 is in Florida.

Prices for Grapefruit up Sharply This Spring

Prices received by growers for the reduced supplies of grapefruit increased sharply this spring. In May, prices averaged about twice those of May 1957. Supplies are always seasonally light during summer and consist mostly of California grapefruit. With remaining supplies from California even lighter than usual, prices for grapefruit of good quality and condition are likely to continue considerably above the levels of the summer of 1957.

Fresh Use and Processing of Reduced Florida Crop Lighter Than in 1956-57

Fresh use of the 1957-58 crop of Florida grapefruit, harvest of which was about completed by June 7, was approximately 14.6 million boxes, 17 percent smaller than fresh use from the larger 1956-57 crop. Use by processors was about 16.4 million boxes, 11 percent smaller. Use by processors comprised about 53 percent of the 1957-58 crop, about 2 percentage points higher than similar use of the 1956-57 crop. Heavy processing following the freeze last December apparently caused the increase. But with total use by processors falling below that of 1956-57, output of most products also was down. Data on output by processors in Texas, Arizona and California in 1957-58 are not available. The packs of these States in recent years have been small compared with those of Florida.

Lighter Exports of Fresh Grapefruit and of Some Processed Items

During November 1957-March 1958, exports of fresh grapefruit were about 935,000 boxes, 10 percent smaller than in the same months of 1956-57. Among processed items, exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 2.3 million gallons, down 9 percent; and those of frozen grapefruit concentrate were about 77,000 gallons, down 20 percent. On the other hand, exports of canned grapefruit sections were about 49,000 cases (24-2's), up 12 percent; and those of canned concentrated grapefruit juice were approximately 41,000 gallons, up 54 percent. Total exports of the above items in the entire 1956-57 season were as follows: Fresh grapefruit, 2.3 million boxes; canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 6.3 million gallons; frozen grapefruit concentrate, 93,000 gallons; canned grapefruit sections, 191,000 cases; and canned concentrated grapefruit juice, 113,000 gallons.

Imports of fresh grapefruit have been negligible so far this season. Most of the imports arrive from the West Indies during late summer, when domestic supplies are seasonally light. In the 1956-57 season, they totaled about 34,000 boxes.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Heavier Use, Lighter Remaining Supplies of Lemons From Large 1957-58 Crop

The 1957-58 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of June 1 at 15.6 million boxes, 4 percent below the large 1956-57 crop but 20 percent above the 1946-55 average. Utilization to June 7, both for fresh market shipment and for processing, has been somewhat heavier than that up to the same date last year, and remaining supplies were lighter. Data on output of canned and frozen juices are not available. Prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions this spring have fluctuated around the levels of a year earlier.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1957-March 1958 were the equivalent of about 1,080,000 boxes,3 times those in the same period of 1956-57. Imports of fresh lemons in both seasons were negligible. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1957-February 1958 were approximately 151,000 gallons, 78 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Light Crop of Limes Expected in Florida in 1958-59

The 1958-59 crop of limes in Florida was estimated as of June 1 at 200,000 boxes, 43 percent smaller than the 1957-58 crop of 350,000 boxes and 29 percent below the 1946-55 average of 281,000 boxes. The light 1958-59

crop is the result of the freezes last winter, which damaged trees and buds leading to the light set of fruit. Because of the deep cut in the crop this year, most of it probably will be used fresh, and grower prices are expected to average well above a year earlier. Harvest is seasonally the heaviest during June-October.

TREE NUTS

Production of walnuts in California in 1958 was estimated as of June 1 at 71,000 tons, 15 percent larger than last year and 7 percent larger than the 1947-56 average. Prospects for the 1958 crop in Oregon, the second of the two States for which official estimates are made, were somewhat better than a year earlier, and bearing surface that escaped the 1955 freeze has a good set of nuts. The 1957 crop in Oregon was 5,300 tons.

The 1958 crop of almonds in California is expected to be sharply below the near-average crop of 38,000 tons in 1957 because of a poor set of nuts and heavy drop. The latter two conditions are attributed to excessive rainfall during pollination and heavy infestation of fungus diseases.

Prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington generally are poor, pointing to production smaller than in 1957 but larger than in 1956. The 1957 crop in these two States totaled 12,350 tons and the 1946-55 average was 8,076 tons.

DRIED FRUIT

Lighter Production of Dried Prunes Expected in California in 1958

Dried prune production in California in 1958 was estimated as of June 1 at 127,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent under the near-average 1957 crop of 165,000 tons. In recent years, California has produced most of the dried prunes, and Oregon has produced a small additional tonnage (3,100 tons in 1957). Most of the output of other dried fruits, principally raisins, is in California. With prospective production of several important California fruits below average and 1957, total output of dried fruits probably will be relatively small again in 1958. Final data on individual kinds will remain uncertain until later in the season.

Smaller Pack, Lighter Exports in 1957-58 Than in 1956-57

The total pack of dried fruits (excluding prunes used for juice and substandard figs) in the 1957-58 season was approximately 350,000 tons (processed weight), 15 percent smaller than the 1956-57 pack. This included

about 133,000 tons of prunes and 155,000 tons of raisins, about 15 and 17 percent smaller, respectively, than in 1956-57. These figures may be revised somewhat after final data on utilization of the 1957 fruit crops become available later in the season.

Exports from the reduced 1957-58 packs of dried prunes and raisins were smaller than in 1956-57. During September 1957-March 1958, exports of dried prunes were about 44,000 tons, down 9 percent, and those of raisins were about 23,000 tons, down 36 percent. In the entire 1956-57 season, total exports of prunes were about 61,600 tons and those of raisins were about 50,600 tons.

Diversion Programs for Dates and Figs

The U. S. Department of Agriculture had approved applications for the diversion of approximately 10 million pounds of dates by June 13, 1958, under the diversion program for 1957-crop dates announced October 22, 1957. Diversions under this program were to be used for new date products instead of in the usual whole or pitted form. Production of dates in California in 1957 was about 21,000 tons, 9 percent larger than in 1956 and 27 percent above the 1946-55 average.

Under a similar diversion program for figs, which was concluded April 11, 1958, a total of 3,303 tons (6.6 million pounds) had been approved by the Department for diversion to other than regular food and nonfood outlets.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Reduced Stocks of Canned Fruits

Supplies of canned fruits have moved out well from canners to the distributive trade during the 1957-58 season. On April 1, 1958, canners' stocks of 9 deciduous fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, RSP cherries, sweet cherries and purple plums) were about 10 percent smaller than the heavy stocks a year earlier. Stocks of Pacific Northwest purple plums were less than half the large stocks a year earlier. Stocks of apricots, peaches and applesauce were down considerably, those of fruit cocktail and pears were not greatly different from a year earlier, those of RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries were up moderately, and those of apples and sweet cherries were up substantially.

Data on canners' stocks of 3 of the above 9 items are also available for May 1, 1958. On that date, stocks of canned apples were up 11 percent over a year earlier, those of applesauce were down 10 percent, and those of RSP cherries were down 5 percent. Stocks of most items will continue to decline into summer, when they will be replenished by supplies from the 1958 packs.

Wholesale distributors' stocks of the first 7 of the 9 items of canned fruits listed above were 3 percent smaller as a group on April 1, 1958 than similar stocks a year earlier. In addition, stocks of canned pineapple were about the same as a year earlier.

The 1957 pack of canned fruits was nearly 3.5 billion pounds, about 4 percent under the record 1956 pack. In terms of cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans, the 1957 pack was about 79 million cases.

Reduced Pack of Florida Canned Citrus Sections

Output of canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad in Florida had been completed by mid-April. In 1957, output of these items had been completed by late May. The Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections in 1957-58 was about 4.2 million cases (24-2's) 8 percent smaller than in 1956-57. The pack of citrus salad (including orange sections) was about 476,000 cases, down 19 percent. On June 1, 1958, canners' stocks of canned grapefruit sections were approximately 1.9 million cases, 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of citrus salad were about 309,000 cases, down 36 percent. These stocks will comprise practically all of the supply of these items until fruit from the new packs becomes available next fall.

Reduced Pack, Lighter Stocks of Florida Canned Citrus Juices

The 1957-58 Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices totaled 32.5 million cases (24-2's) by June 1, 1958. This was about 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. Very little additional juice was expected to be canned after June 1 this year, whereas a substantial quantity was canned during June and July 1957. The total 1956-57 pack was about 35.2 million cases.

The Florida pack of canned single-strength orange juice by June 1 of the 1957-58 season was approximately 17.9 million cases, 10 percent larger than a year earlier and 6 percent larger than the total for the entire 1956-57 season. The larger pack of canned orange juice in 1957-58 is the result mainly of sharply increased movement to canners following the December freeze in order to speed up salvage of the crop and minimize losses. Output of other Florida canned citrus juices by June 1 and comparisons with a year earlier were as follows: Grapefruit juice, 9.5 million cases, down 20 percent; blended orange and grapefruit juice, 4.9 million cases, down 3 percent; and tangerine juice, 303,000 cases, down 58 percent.

Carryover stocks of the above four items of canned citrus juice last fall were much larger than a year earlier. Movement from canners this season has been up sharply for canned orange juice and blend, about the same as last season for grapefruit juice, but down moderately for tangerine juice. The net effect of changes in carryover stocks, packs and movement was a considerable reduction in stocks of each item on June 1, 1958. Total stocks were about 9.6 million cases, down 29 percent from a year earlier but down only 4 percent from two years earlier.

Production of canned citrus juices in California is usually light in comparison with that in Florida. With the California orange crop relatively small this season, output of canned orange juice probably will be still lighter than in preceding seasons.

Output of Florida canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice by June 1 of the 1957-58 season was about 1.2 million gallons, 33 percent smaller than in the same period of 1956-57. Total production in 1956-57 was about 1.8 million gallons. The Florida pack of canned concentrated grapefruit juice in 1957-58 was about 108,000 gallons, up 83 percent. Data on stocks of these two items are not available.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

The packing of frozen deciduous fruits and berries from 1958 crops is now well underway. The 1958 crop of strawberries, the leader in volume frozen annually, is nearly as large as the 1957 crop. But the crop of sour cherries, second in volume frozen, does not have as good early-season prospects as the crop last year. In 1957, about 47 percent of the commercial strawberry crop and 48 percent of the sour cherry crop were frozen. The volume frozen of these and other fruits and berries in 1958 will remain uncertain until the season is further advanced.

The 1957 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries was approximately 671 million pounds, 3 percent smaller than the record 1956 pack but 2 percent larger than the 1955 pack. Output of frozen strawberries was about 259 million pounds, down 17 percent from the record pack in 1956. Output of boysenberries, loganberries, currants and gooseberries, minor items, also was down, but that of all other berries was up. Among fruits, the pack of frozen RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries was a new record of about 131 million pounds, 47 percent larger than the relatively small 1956 pack. The 1957 pack of apricots also was up, that of apples was down, and that of peaches was not greatly different from the 1956 pack.

Reduced Pack of Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

By June 1, the 1957-58 season in Florida for making frozen orange concentrate was rapidly nearing the end, whereas a year ago output continued in large volume through June and tapered off in July. The early closing of the packing season this year is mainly the result of the reduction in the Valencia orange crop due to freezes in Florida and effort to harvest the crop as soon as practical. The pack of frozen orange concentrate by June 1 of the 1957-58 season was approximately 57 million gallons, 7 percent smaller than the pack of 61.4 million gallons made up to the same time in 1956-57. The total pack in Florida in 1956-57 was 72 million gallons.

The pack of frozen concentrate to June 1 this year was made from about 43.8 million boxes of oranges, compared with about 41.5 million boxes up to the same time last year. The lighter pack this season to date is explained by a 12 percent lighter yield of juice per box of oranges, 1.30 gallons this season compared with 1.48 gallons in 1956-57. This lighter yield, which is also largely a consequence of the freezes last winter, more than offsets the increased number of boxes used to date. By the end of the 1957-58 season, the number of boxes used will be smaller than in 1956-57, which, together with lighter yield per box this season, will mean a considerable reduction in total output of frozen orange concentrate.

Carryover stocks of frozen orange concentrate held by packers last fall were a little smaller than in the fall of 1956. These lighter stocks plus the lighter pack this season to June 1 gave total supplies somewhat smaller than in the same part of the 1956-57 season. Movement from packers to June 1 was a little smaller this season. The net result is that packers' stocks on June 1, 1958 were about 32.2 million gallons, 13 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Movement from packers increased considerably following the Florida freeze in December 1957, but slowed down in May and early June to below the rate of a year ago. As retail prices have increased for frozen orange concentrate since last December, purchases by household consumers also have fallen sharply.

In Florida, the pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice by June 1 of the 1957-58 season was about 3.3 million gallons, 18 percent larger than a year earlier. But the pack of frozen concentrated blended orange and grapefruit juice was about 505,000 gallons, 7 percent smaller, and that of frozen concentrated tangerine juice was 146,000 gallons, down 82 percent. Very little of the latter was made following the freeze last December. Data on movement and stocks of the above three items are not available.

Decreased Pack of Florida Frozen Limeade Concentrate

The pack of frozen limeade concentrate in Florida during April 1957-March 1958--made from the 1957-58 crop--was about 518,000 gallons, 60 percent smaller than the pack in 1956-57. Packers' stocks on April 1, 1958 were 632,000 gallons, 31 percent smaller than a year earlier. During April, movement considerably exceeded a light output and stocks by May 1 were reduced to about 567,000 gallons, down 34 percent from a year earlier. With the prospective 1958-59 crop of limes much smaller than the 1957-58 crop, production of frozen limeade concentrate probably will decrease further. Output of the concentrate is seasonally the heaviest during summer and fall.

Data on production, movement and stocks of frozen lemonade concentrate and single-strength lemon juice in California for the 1957-58 season are not available as for earlier seasons. Data on utilization of lemons indicate a heavier movement to processors than in 1956-67.

Increased Use of Florida Oranges for Chilled Juice in 1957-58

Florida oranges used for making "chilled" juice amounted to about 5.8 million boxes by June 1 of the 1957-58 season. This was 55 percent more than in the same period of 1956-57 and 161 percent more than in the same period of 1955-56, denoting continued expansion in this outlet for Florida oranges. Total use of Florida oranges for this purpose in 1956-57 was about 5.6 million boxes, and in 1955-56 it was about 3.5 million boxes. At the same yield of juice per box as for frozen concentrate, the 5.8 million boxes of oranges used by June 1 this season would make about 120 million quarts of single-strength juice, the unit in which it is retailed. This volume is equivalent to 8.9 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans of single-strength juice or 7.5 million gallons of 4-to-1 frozen concentrate.

Utilization of Florida grapefruit for chilled juice by June 1, 1958 amounted to about 165,000 boxes, 11 percent larger than a year earlier. Total use for this purpose was about 203,000 boxes in 1956-57 and 262,000 boxes in 1955-56.

Heavier Stocks of Frozen Fruits on June 1, 1958 Than a Year Earlier

Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries on June 1, 1958 were approximately 310 million pounds, 14 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of all major items were up, except apples of which the stocks of 44 million pounds were down 10 percent. Holdings of cherries, 33 million pounds, were about double those of a year earlier. Stocks of frozen strawberries, the leading item, were about 122 million pounds, 13 percent larger than a year earlier.

During May 1958, total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries increased about 13 million pounds, the result of a large net movement of strawberries into storage as freezing of this item became seasonally heavy. Stocks of all other items decreased that month. During May 1957, net movement of strawberries into storage was much smaller and total stocks decreased about 20 million pounds.

Table 1.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1956 and 1957 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1956	1957 1/	April 1 1957	April 1 1958	April 1 1957	April 1 1958
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits						
Apples	3,603	4,720	2,058	2,323	450	435
Applesauce	9,454	9,151	4,847	4,324	1,219	1,354
Apricots	4,151	4,165	1,689	1,315	710	634
Cherries, R.S.P.	1,830	2,593	380	409	516	463
Cherries, other	698	969	250	296	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus segments	3,526	3,205	1,855	2,160	482	483
Cranberries 2/	3,197	3,059	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/	12,214	11,736	4,929	4,895	1,515	1,391
Peaches	27,897	23,877	10,398	8,683	3,276	3,111
Pears	8,881	8,568	4,091	4,160	1,169	1,167
Pineapple	---	---	---	---	1,790	1,808
Plums and prunes	2,330	1,079	4/1,101	4/437	n.a.	n.a.

	Pack			Stocks			
		Partial 5/		Canners		Distributors	
	Total 1956	1956	1957	June 1 1957	June 1 1958	April 1 1957	April 1 1958
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices							
Apple	6/4,043	---	6/4,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	5,302	5,046	4,871	1,969	1,291	490	682
Grapefruit	14,093	11,893	9,484	4,784	3,359	971	1,177
Orange	17,684	16,290	17,863	6,419	4,819	1,270	1,507
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---	1,557	1,021
Tangerine and tangerine blends	715	713	303	353	100	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Beginning 1955 reported on a calendar year basis.
3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.
4/ Northwest canned purple plums only.
5/ Florida pack to June 1.
6/ Total U. S. pack.

n.a. means "not available".

Table 2.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1956 and 1957 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1956	1957	May 31 average 1953-57	May 31 1957	May 31 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	86,956	69,225	1/31,652	1/48,275	1/43,635
Apricots	4,594	8,289	3,060	3,298	2,868
Blackberries	12,845	19,157	5,997	7,896	13,158
Blueberries	19,638	24,446	8,841	6,516	11,173
Cherries	93,969	134,715	19,952	16,771	33,240
Grapes	14,903	15,510	7,711	14,782	5,095
Peaches	45,481	44,462	17,878	20,909	21,318
Plums and prunes	3,991	1,333	5,903	6,494	5,071
Raspberries	16,935	45,487	12,590	7,589	19,068
Strawberries	312,293	254,262	75,053	107,358	121,678
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	22,380	16,478	6,368	7,409	8,189
Orange juice 2/	(See below)	(See below)	365,421	419,348	370,488
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	127,090	142,873	129,729
Other fruit	60,342	33,010	23,148	24,708	25,674
Total	694,327	671,374	710,664	834,226	810,384
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	72,012	3/57,041	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,949	3/3,328	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	597	506	---	---	---
Lemon 4/					
Concentrated	1,691	n.a.	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,210	n.a.	---	---	---
Lemonade base 4/	10,051	n.a.	---	---	---
Tangerine, concentrated	793	3/146	---	---	---
Limeade	645	5/131	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
3/ Florida pack on June 1, 1958.
4/ From Lemon Products Advisory Board. Not available for 1957.
5/ Florida pack through April 30, 1958.

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Canners' Association.

Table 3.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1956 and 1957

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)				
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Peaches									
1956	70,079	66,606	2,549	64,057	29,295	2/31,399	2,025	1,324	14
1957	62,335	60,695	2,237	58,458	27,977	2/26,826	2,104	1,501	50
Pears									
1956	32,322	32,232	1,072	31,160	3/13,032	4/17,508	620	---	---
1957	31,676	31,051	1,123	29,928	3/14,343	4/15,108	437	---	40
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots									
1956	195,900	195,900	2,105	193,795	19,190	2/122,605	50,100	1,900	---
1957	190,400	184,800	2,730	182,070	23,320	2/113,650	42,200	2,900	---
Cherries, sweet									
1956	68,270	68,270	3,110	65,160	25,086	11,860	---	200	5/28,014
1957	93,040	92,360	3,230	89,130	32,398	16,276	---	460	5/39,996
Cherries, sour									
1956	99,740	99,740	2,505	97,235	6,458	2/44,903	---	44,254	5/1,620
1957	147,100	147,100	2,570	144,530	6,884	2/65,489	---	71,042	5/1,115
Nectarines									
1956	19,000	19,000	200	18,800	18,400	---	---	---	400
1957	36,000	36,000	200	35,800	35,200	---	---	---	600
Plums 6/									
1956	104,900	100,900	540	100,360	94,360	2/6,000	---	---	---
1957	88,300	84,650	550	84,100	79,160	2/4,940	---	---	---
Prunes									
1956	584,000	579,000	4,810	574,190	3/43,290	7/32,450	496,900	1,550	---
1957	484,700	479,700	3,800	475,900	3/38,140	7/15,160	421,900	700	---

1/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.
2/ Includes some quantities used for jelly, jam or otherwise processed.
3/ For some States includes some canned or otherwise processed.
4/ For some States includes some dried or otherwise processed.
5/ Mostly brined but includes small quantities used for juice, wine, brandy, etc.
6/ Includes small quantities of fresh prunes.
7/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 4.--Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

State	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	State	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	1,157	1,500	1,625	Arkansas	1,534	1,100	2,300
South Carolina	3,031	4,400	4,900	Louisiana	77	125	145
Georgia	2,420	2,100	3,500	Oklahoma	270	30	300
Alabama	563	425	960	Texas	655	790	1,050
Mississippi	375	268	450				
				9 States	2/10,081	10,738	15,230

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Total does not add, due to rounding.

Table 5.--Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

State	Average 1947-56 2/	1957	Indicated 1958	State	Average 1947-56 2/	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New Hampshire	10	1	14	Kentucky	270	125	192
Massachusetts	79	8	112	Tennessee	267	150	230
Rhode Island	15	1	18	Idaho	316	95	375
Connecticut	143	35	166	Colorado	1,707	3/1,850	1,750
New York	1,251	150	1,300	New Mexico	141	150	165
New Jersey	1,700	2,000	2,500	Utah	543	580	510
Pennsylvania	2,451	2,300	3,000	Washington	1,659	900	2,250
Ohio	959	900	1,050	Oregon	471	400	480
Indiana	415	322	495	California			
Illinois	1,346	670	1,100	Clingstone 4/	22,118	3/22,377	25,002
Michigan	3,020	2,950	2,700	Freestone	10,884	12,668	12,084
Missouri	483	450	435	Total	33,002	35,045	37,086
Kansas	110	155	136	26 States	52,875	51,597	59,257
Delaware	127	70	100	9 early States	10,081	10,738	15,230
Maryland	447	400	468				
Virginia	1,331	1,420	1,900				
West Virginia	612	470	725	U. S.	2/62,974	62,335	74,487

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Florida prior to 1955. 3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542. 4/ Mainly for canning.

Table 6.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,050	2,700	5,200	21,750	22,100	2/	25,800	24,800	2/
Pennsylvania	1,110	1,000	1,100	8,580	9,300	2/	9,690	10,300	2/
Ohio	359	250	280	1,805	1,650	2/	2,164	1,900	2/
Michigan	7,420	15,500	10,000	67,600	89,000	2/	75,020	104,500	2/
Wisconsin	---	---	---	14,590	12,500	2/	14,590	12,500	2/
Montana	1,115	1,820	1,800	306	400	390	1,421	2,220	2,190
Idaho	2,633	1,950	2,400	686	1,700	1,700	3,319	3,650	4,100
Colorado	623	420	1,000	2,160	1,550	2,080	2,783	1,970	3,080
Utah	3,234	4,900	5,000	2,090	2,400	2,500	5,324	7,300	7,500
Washington	20,180	3/15,800	20,800	2,360	2,500	2,100	22,540	18,300	22,900
Oregon	21,180	17,800	25,000	2,790	4,000	3,800	23,970	21,800	28,800
California	30,430	30,900	11,000	---	---	---	30,430	30,900	11,000
12 States	92,334	93,040	83,580	124,717	147,100	2/	217,051	240,140	2/

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.
3/ Includes 680 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 7.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	4,090	3,500	2,300	2,465	1,700	700	10,031	5,950	1,610
Early spring	11,820	9,900	9,100	2,281	1,756	2,400	25,853	17,385	21,840
Mid-spring	50,450	58,300	52,200	4,501	5,360	6,307	218,712	312,497	329,200
Late spring	48,280	53,400	49,050	3,437	4,250	4,017	165,972	226,960	197,055
Total	114,630	125,100	112,650	3,733	4,499	4,880	420,568	562,792	549,705

Table 8.--Apricots, plums and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	190,500	167,000	98,000
Washington	---	---	---	14,710	2/14,000	15,300
Utah	---	---	---	4,850	9,400	4,800
Total	---	---	---	210,060	190,400	118,100
Plums						
Michigan	66	64	59	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	2/79,900	2/81,000	57,000
					Dry Basis 3/	
Prunes						
California	---	---	---	164,300	165,000	127,000
Idaho	74	83	78	---	---	---
Washington						
Eastern	66	81	81	---	---	---
Western	54	73	31	---	---	---
All	63	81	43	---	---	---
Oregon						
Eastern	53	6	95	---	---	---
Western	56	60	34	---	---	---
All	55	60	37	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957 (tons): apricots, 1,800; plums, 3,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 9.--Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Crop and State	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Crop and State	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes				Other crops			
California				California			
Wine	80	86	84	Figs	82	86	78
Raisin	84	79	73	Almonds	64	62	35
Table	83	75	73	Walnuts 1/	---	---	---
All	83	80	75	Florida			
				Avocados	65	61	25

1/ 1958 walnut production in California indicated to be 71,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 62,000 tons produced in 1957 and 69,000 tons in 1956.

Table 10.--Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

State and variety	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	State and variety	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington				California			
Bartlett	4,130	3,120	3,300	Bartlett	12,756	15,501	11,876
Other	1,650	1,770	1,690	Other	1,762	1,917	1,650
Total	5,780	4,890	4,990	Total	14,578	17,418	13,526
Oregon				3 States			
Bartlett	2,184	2,500	2,300	Bartlett	19,070	21,121	17,476
Other	3,371	3,750	3,400	Other	6,783	7,437	6,740
Total	2/5,556	6,250	5,700	Total	2/25,854	28,558	24,216

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Total does not agree with items due to rounding.

Table 11.--Pears: Total production, by States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

State	Average 1947-56 2/	1957	Indicated 1958	State	Average 1947-56 2/	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Connecticut	51	48	55	Mississippi	134	103	106
New York	514	460	550	Arkansas	86	49	102
Pennsylvania	169	100	110	Louisiana	80	36	50
Ohio	144	55	60	Oklahoma	80	25	70
Illinois	166	115	110	Texas	191	234	250
Michigan	865	740	1200	Idaho	77	100	120
Missouri	119	110	78	Colorado	195	165	225
Virginia	81	34	40	Utah	204	320	390
West Virginia	48	30	70				
North Carolina	96	82	99	22 States	3,732	3,118	4,122
Georgia	169	86	102	3 Pacific			
Kentucky	71	36	49	Coast States	25,854	28,558	24,216
Tennessee	91	110	140				
Alabama	101	80	146	U. S.	2/29,828	31,676	28,338

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season.

Table 12.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1957 and 1958

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	5.32	3.30	5.11	2.24	---	---	5.21	3.32
February	4.77	3.19	5.05	2.61	---	3.33	4.76	3.19
March	5.07	3.59	5.00	3.58	---	3.15	5.01	3.61
April	5.78	3.91	5.35	3.66	---	---	5.54	3.84
May	5.97	4.68	6.03	4.37	5.52	4.61	6.01	4.54
Season average through May	5.33	3.67	5.56	3.97	5.52	4.28	5.31	3.71

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 13.--Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, averages 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1951-58 1/

(January 1910-December 1914=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average												
1935-39	89	87	90	89	91	94	98	94	94	86	81	97
1951-55	208	198	201	199	196	207	205	199	209	194	190	205
1951	202	194	189	187	169	155	159	179	192	181	173	192
1952	178	178	186	184	181	191	199	189	202	204	190	214
1953	224	206	217	209	209	218	196	197	204	192	207	230
1954 2/	212	210	209	199	214	235	237	226	239	204	195	192
1955 2/	226	204	206	216	206	238	233	206	209	187	185	199
1956 2/	224	213	213	214	226	260	217	203	225	221	206	204
1957 2/	225	224	241	230	231	245	216	201	194	188	187	180
1958	183	201	228	271	268							

1/ Includes apples, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears and strawberries.
2/ Revised.

Table 14.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and 1957

Item	Average 1946-55 (1946-55 bloom)	1956 (1956 bloom)	1957 (1957 bloom)	1957 as a percentage of	
				Average 1946-55	1956
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines	5,206	5,910	4,897	94	83
Grapefruit	1,821	1,759	1,570	86	89
Lemons	515	640	616	120	96
Limes	11	16	14	127	88
Total	7,553	8,325	7,097	94	85

Table 15.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1946-55, annual 1955, 1956 and indicated 1957; condition on June 1, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges							
California							
Navels and misc. 2/	15,491	15,170	15,400	9,300	81	84	80
Valencias	23,316	23,200	20,500	14,000	82	88	81
Total or average	41,807	38,370	35,900	23,300	81	86	81
Florida							
Temples	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,500	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	51,500	70	72	62
Valencias	31,400	39,500	38,700	30,000	69	77	59
Total or average	71,770	91,000	93,000	83,000	69	74	61
Texas							
Early and midseason 2/	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600	54	77	65
Valencias	776	450	400	600	51	69	60
Total or average	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200	53	75	64
Arizona							
Navels and misc. 2/	502	440	500	530	71	83	69
Valencias	514	710	790	850	75	88	74
Total or average	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,380	73	85	71
Louisiana 2/	225	195	115	205	60	88	76
Total early and midseason 3/	58,147	68,455	71,515	64,635	---	---	---
Total Valencias	59,006	63,860	60,390	45,450	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States 4/	117,154	132,315	131,905	110,085	76	81	72
Tangerines							
Florida	4,710	4,700	4,800	2,300	63	62	67
All oranges and tangerines, 5 States 4/	121,864	137,015	136,705	112,385	76	81	72
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	17,600	66	67	57
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500	62	63	57
Total or average	33,320	38,300	37,400	31,100	64	65	57
Texas	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000	48	65	62
Arizona	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,700	76	84	81
California							
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	950	80	88	78
Other	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,400	82	81	80
Total or average	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,350	82	84	79
4 States 4/	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,150	60	67	62
Lemons							
California 4/	13,026	13,250	16,200	15,600	78	81	78
Limes							
Florida 4/	281	400	400	350	80	88	13
June 1 forecast of 1958							
Florida limes	---	---	---	200	---	---	---

1/ Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/ or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

Table 16.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June 1957 and 1958

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month:								
January	4.82	3.75	2.91	3.12	4.73	3.66	4.76	3.53
February	4.50	3.82	2.86	3.10	4.43	3.67	4.58	3.28
March	4.58	4.75	2.83	3.62	4.51	4.60	4.80	4.13
April	4.24	4.84	2.86	3.26	4.22	4.69	4.32	3.85
May	4.39	6.17	2.80	4.04	4.37	6.09	4.55	5.80
Season average through May	4.67	4.60	3.22	3.15	4.62	4.51	4.67	4.25
Week ended:								
June 6 1/	4.23	5.91	2.67	2.35	4.22	3.82	4.04	---

1/ In 1957 week ended June 7.
Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 17.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June 1957 and 1958

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons, California 1/	
	California Valencias 1/		California Navels 1/		Florida			
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.37	4.17	4.64	4.68	4.51	3.08
February	---	---	3.07	4.38	5.14	5.34	3.41	3.46
March	---	---	3.18	5.25	4.92	5.71	3.40	3.88
April	---	3.97	3.29	5.01	4.64	6.61	3.37	3.55
May	2.88	4.28	3.24	4.79	4.56	6.81	3.94	3.69
Season average through May	2.88	4.25	3.29	4.56	4.80	5.42	3.71	3.46
Week ended:								
June 6 2/	3.31	3.75	3.49	---	4.59	7.14	2.87	3.40
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.36	4.15	4.10	4.68	4.52	3.12
February	---	---	3.01	4.21	4.04	5.35	3.61	3.33
March	---	5.80	3.06	4.84	4.10	5.46	3.49	3.81
April	2.65	3.98	3.19	4.56	4.29	6.45	3.13	3.32
May	3.01	4.20	3.08	3.25	3.89	6.09	3.66	3.63
Season average through May	2.95	4.16	3.20	4.28	4.02	5.09	3.74	3.49
Week ended:								
June 6 2/	2.99	3.83	2.69	---	3.88	---	3.02	3.31

1/ Price per ½ box.
2/ In 1957 week ended June 7.
Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 18.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1957 and 1958 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1957				1958				1957	1958
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January 11	12,409	678	779	13,866	13,211	932	1,064	15,207	2,220	2,669
Week ended										
January 18	1,004	145	100	1,249	1,047	207	142	1,396	215	320
25	940	179	121	1,240	780	150	199	1,129	255	380
February 1	1,067	160	98	1,325	802	134	128	1,064	225	293
8	1,062	135	98	1,295	820	160	59	1,039	405	302
15	1,123	107	108	1,338	854	157	233	1,244	170	335
22	1,057	72	103	1,232	948	174	92	1,214	177	299
March 1	990	88	96	1,174	936	151	140	1,227	271	458
3	1,152	93	118	1,363	812	154	237	1,203	274	537
15	1,230	86	109	1,425	872	166	204	1,242	295	438
22	1,131	74	118	1,323	746	144	245	1,135	393	363
29	1,107	54	122	1,283	663	144	216	1,023	280	412
April 5	1,020	59	135	1,214	645	102	176	923	289	480
12	1,096	48	163	1,307	494	100	191	785	318	348
19	1,031	30	132	1,193	428	72	231	731	361	284
26	828	20	152	1,000	397	62	287	746	463	565
May 3	733	9	131	873	349	37	367	753	519	616
10	855	5	149	1,009	258	40	396	694	598	568
17	725	4	157	886	201	28	558	787	657	668
24	720	4	172	896	123	3	301	427	594	811
31	554	1	171	726	91	4	302	397	581	542
June 7	459	---	181	640	28	---	356	384	480	713
Season through June 7	32,293	2,051	3,513	37,857	25,505	3,121	6,124	34,750	10,040	12,401

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit, California-Arizona grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas. All data subject to revision.

Table 19.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, January-June 1957 and 1958 1/

Period	1957					1958				
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Florida	Texas	Total	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc	Florida	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January 11	---	8,679	16,674	445	25,798	---	7,832	16,793	841	25,466
Week ended										
January 18	---	775	1,162	90	2,027	---	1,057	1,068	130	2,255
25	---	949	1,194	108	2,251	---	909	682	101	1,692
February 1	1	976	1,311	115	2,403	8	874	899	104	1,885
8	11	1,160	1,271	102	2,544	27	893	935	106	1,961
15	43	1,070	1,157	90	2,360	67	1,013	943	118	2,141
22	85	902	1,051	71	2,109	91	969	932	90	2,082
March 1	103	971	1,190	96	2,360	101	710	821	100	1,732
8	192	1,218	1,365	76	2,851	88	725	758	85	1,656
15	203	1,191	1,334	53	2,781	135	832	918	87	1,972
22	204	1,191	1,150	49	2,594	250	679	805	78	1,812
29	194	1,213	1,066	35	2,508	382	617	698	85	1,782
April 5	244	1,203	1,027	31	2,505	600	301	683	58	1,642
12	313	1,292	924	29	2,558	643	386	543	67	1,639
19	411	1,168	1,051	29	2,659	746	335	494	29	1,604
26	520	1,022	913	19	2,474	848	118	479	22	1,467
May 3	556	1,002	778	5	2,341	1,109	37	426	7	1,579
10	704	754	1,036	4	2,498	1,137	7	428	1	1,573
17	897	654	783	---	2,334	1,165	---	378	5	1,548
24	1,026	598	784	---	2,408	1,139	---	316	1	1,456
31	1,273	390	621	---	2,284	955	---	244	---	1,199
June 7	1,356	221	640	---	2,217	878	---	128	1	1,007
Season through June 7	8,336	28,599	38,482	1,447	76,864	10,369	18,294	30,371	2,116	61,150

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Fruit Situation is issued 4 times a year, in January, June, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release on August 28, 1958.